

# THE POLYNESIAN.

SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1863

We learn with much pleasure that His Majesty the King, who at his return from Hawaii, was considerably indisposed, is rapidly recovering in health.

We publish to-day, in another place, a Report of Dr. Hillebrand, of the condition and transactions of the Queen's Hospital, and its present prosperity. It can not fail to be read with interest, and at the same time excite the liveliest regret that its means should not keep pace with its increasing sphere of usefulness.

Now, then, that nearly four years experience has abundantly proved that a sanitary institution of this kind, when properly and skillfully managed, can win its way in the confidence of the Hawaiian population, spite ancient prejudices, spite actual opposition, why should not others be established in various populous centers on the other islands, bringing their benefits within the reach of all?

As regards the scarcity of the Hospital Funds, we think it right and proper that another appeal should be made to the Hawaiian people to relieve its present wants, and by some uniform assessment provide for the future. An appeal was made, or supposed to have been made, a year or more ago for support of this Hospital, but the result was so miserably small, that we are ashamed to name it. As the appeal was made through the various church-establishments we are constrained to think that it was not very earnestly proposed nor warmly advocated, though it is but justice to say that the Catholics bore more than a fair proportion of what was collected.

There are two subjects in Dr. Hillebrand's Report, that undoubtedly call for serious attention and prompt action: we mean the spread of Leprosy and the want of a Lunatic Asylum. In fact, the sanitary questions, under whatever aspect they may present themselves, should be to this Government paramount to every other. Faulty and unsuited as we believe this Constitution to be in many respects, yet there is margin enough to accomplish many good things, if there is will and capacity in the Legislature, energy and perseverance in the Cabinet. Let men of ability and political consideration go before the people, let them unfold the sad tale unvarnished and plainly, let the people hear from lips that they love that hope lies not in miracles and charms, but in well-directed efforts and continued toil; let an extra session of the Legislature be called with the sole view of adopting sound, vigorous and comprehensive measures to settle this question for ever. The saving of life, the relief of misery, the protection against disease, will amply repay the extra expenditure. Let the Kahuna system alone: we do not believe in the violent suppression of an ingrained evil. But with a better education and ampler facilities of enlightened medical attendance, the Kahuna practice in Hawaii will dwindle down, as it dwindled in Europe, from killing people with nostrums to curing cattle with charms, and finally only be remembered as a horrible dream, an ancient superstition.

## The "Pioneer" Sugar Mill of Lahaina.

Messrs. Campbell & Turton are entitled to the credit of having initiated the manufacture of sugar in the "second city of the Kingdom," as it used to be called. Without capital, other than an indefatigable energy, they improvised a wooden mill, propelled by mule power, and incited the natives of Lahaina and its environs to plant cane. Through their influence and example, the town of Lahaina now fairly bristles with sugar cane. In fact, from Kaniapala to Olualua, the low ground is one succession of cane fields. It was once said that whoever makes two spears of grass grows where one grew before, is a public benefactor. How much more are they entitled to the thanks of the Hawaiian public who by their example and energy have aroused the industry of a whole community. The possessors of every little kuleana or patch of kula in and about Lahaina, bring their cane to the mill of these "Pioneers" to be ground and manufactured on shares, and it is an interesting and hopeful sight to observe the native owners of a cart-load of cane watching the great rollers, (once made of wood, now of iron), by the aid of a team of mules, crushing the long stalks, while the rich juice runs in a continuous stream through a spout. The quality of sugar made by Messrs. Campbell & Turton is equal to the best we have ever seen from any of the Maui plantations, as we know from personal observation. Messrs. Aldrich, Walker & Co. are their agents in Honolulu. Success to their enterprise!

## "Let not thy Right Hand Know," &c.

(Old saw, often quoted, seldom practiced.) Our Government sometimes seems to act on the above principle, to the vexation and prejudice of journalists and reporters. Some time ago, learning that a Hawaiian subject was in prison in San Francisco, accused of murder, and taking counsel of its own generous promptings, it sent over a Commission, in disregard of precedence and practice, to verify, if possible, the alibi of the prisoner, and establish his innocence. The Commission departed, arrived, and accomplished its mission, and has now, for some time, been back with the liberated prisoner; still its report to the Government has not yet been made public, though we have no doubt, from the high character and ability of the Commissioners, that its publication would prove very interesting to the public—the Hawaiian portion especially.—We care not to use the resources upon foreign journals, when the original and authentic documents might be within our reach.

## Not often met With.

An occurrence took place Thursday, the 16th inst., which we ask no one's pardon for alluding to. Its rarity is our motive, its interest is our apology. On the day aforesaid, there was a family reunion at Little Greenwich, when fifteen members of the same family sat down to dinner to celebrate the birth day of three of their number. The like does not happen every day in the valleys of Hawaii-nee, but when it does we think it worthy of a passing notice.

## For and from the East.

The clipper bark Comet, Capt. Smith, leaves to-day for San Francisco, with freight and a large number of passengers and the mail. From San Francisco we know of no expected arrival until the Young Hector, which may not be looked for before the first ten days of May next. Some China-bound ship may touch, but it is very uncertain, none being on the berth at last date.

## The Supreme Court.

Will probably finish its session during the coming week, when we will give a resume of the cases tried.

## Music.

We will not repeat Shakespeare's well known lines that "he who hath no music in his soul, &c." lest by the very repetition we should produce a discord in the souls of our readers, who, we take it for granted, know Shakespeare by education and music by instinct. But this we are bound to say, that, as an agent of civilization, a solvent of grief, a promoter of contentment, refinement and happiness, music often moves the human heart when it would be dumb or rebellious to other appeal. When therefore one of the sons and priests of Orpheus comes along and vivifies with touch of godlike power the musical instincts of our people, when instead of vanishing from the startled sight of a music-loving people in a blaze of glory and a thunder of applause, leaving nothing but an undefined happy recollection of a pleasure gone forever,—when, instead of that, he stops to teach, to correct, to warm into being, the musical capabilities of our people, there is lasting gratification, as well as a passing pleasure in the advent.

Having thus unburdened our mind in general, we wish especially to notice the arrival at this place of Mr. Rudolph Sipp, a Professor of music. He belongs to Germany by virtue of his birth, but to the world entire by virtue of his art. As a pianist, as a performer and composer, his name already stands high, and if there is a higher, he will undoubtedly attain it. Well and honorably known in Germany, where to be known requires more than mere mechanical perfection, Mr. Sipp has travelled and given concerts in South America and lately in San Francisco. Amongst many tributes to the power and skill of Mr. S. we pick, at random from the Bulletin and Alta, (the foremost journals of that city) the following. The latter of Nov. 11th last says:

THE NEW PIANIST.—Mr. Rudolph Sipp, the newly arrived pianist, held a musical soiree last evening at the House. His execution is marked by taste, power, and brilliancy, and he is undoubtedly an artist of much merit. Most of the pieces which he played were of his own composition. Mr. Sipp is a German, but he has spent several years in Valparaiso and Lima, from which latter place he came last, and it is his intention to give several concerts in this city.

The former of Dec. 23d says:

LAST NIGHT'S CONCERT.—The concert given last night in the Music Hall by the Bunker Hill Association was very numerous attended. Mr. Sipp, under whose management the concert was conducted, produced a grand march, composed by him, and "dedicated to the friends of the city," which was executed on five pianos, by fourteen hands. Sixteen hands, on the same five instruments, afterwards performed the Star Spangled Banner, arranged by Mr. Sipp. That gentleman seems determined to carry the town by storm.

Mr. S. has consented to instruct the pupils at Panahou College for a short term, and as we learn has several town pupils already; and to all those who wish to be taught by a Maestro how to utter

—"strains that might create a soul Under the ribs of death."

we say, employ this golden opportunity.

As a composer Mr. S. stands deservedly high, and several of his compositions are for sale in this city, according to advertisement in another column.

We print the following extract from a letter, received in this place, from the Rev. W. R. Scott, Lahaina:

"Easter Monday and Tuesday, were to me days of great anxiety. One of Mr. S.'s grown up daughters, whom I had baptized in February last, and who had just recovered from a slight illness, became alarmingly worse and died, with all the horrors of an undisturbed death, with the belief that she was doomed to die on Tuesday, at noon. It was a dreadful scene. In full health, with no tangible disease, sheer terror at the conviction that she was being preyed to death, absolutely annihilated all her vital powers. Young, strong, healthy otherwise, she died. Her grown up sisters and brothers, singularly attached to her, horror-stricken at the dreadful death, with the old heart-broken father, as they pressed around the body and literally rent the air with their cries, presented a spectacle of misery such as one seldom meets. The wail was no form; the natives are not effusive. Real, heartfelt woe, if ever there was, you might see there. Next morning at 8 o'clock, the body in simple but most decent coffin, was carried from the house into church, (here follows an account of the funeral which excited much interest and sympathy.) 'The last observations of the dying woman were, looking wistfully at Mrs. S. who had gone to fetch her stimulants, "is the foreign woman gone, won't she come back. Aloha nui, aloha nui." Just before death, during a little pause, looking to me she said "e'ule, e'ule." She died just before the commencement of prayer was closed, and I was in the act of blessing. This death has taught me much. The people here pretend to be no longer idolaters in life, and indeed are utterly indifferent about religion. They quickly accept the new God, or say they do so, to save trouble. This, in life; but when disease comes and death is approaching, just as with every man, all pretence is, in the face of death, cast aside and the man's sincere actual belief alone prevails; so with them. The firm belief in the power of another to pray to death comes down on the soul utterly crushing it. Pele and the Shark God are invoked to overpower the prayer of the other, to avert premature death. But if no evident token is found that those deities are neutralizing the praying to death, then absolute despondency takes possession of the whole being, and despite youth, health, care, medical aid, death inevitably results. This is what is slaying the people. Here is the horrible spectre. I believe more than anything else, frightening to death the population of these islands. They have no relief, scarce one in a future state—while the old deities discarded during life, rise before their minds in the hour of death, not to avert the terrors of another world, not to pardon or receive, but simply to stay the dreaded decay of the body. Hence imprecations, the black pig, the white cock are universally practiced. I am investigating the matter in its bearings and accumulating facts, which will prove that a system of "direct assassination" is rapidly annihilating the people. A affronts B, B goes to C gives him ten dollars to pay A to death—tells A so and A dies; of course A's father hears it, goes to D pays him fifteen dollars to pay B and C to death. Tells B and C who also die! What nation could stand it?"

No comment of ours can heighten the impression of the above heart-rending narrative. The belief of the common people in the power of "praying to death" is universal; they imbibe it from childhood, it meets them in every relation of life, and events like the foregoing, but strengthen its intensity. There is but one antidote—Education. Yet the universality and persistency with which this horrible superstition maintains itself among the Hawaiian people, after three generations of schooling, is a sad demerit, a fearful comment on the character and efficiency of the education they have received.

## "Mistery Likes Company."

The Advertiser of this city draws consolation and comfort for the Northern section of the United States, from the fact that the South is also suffering from divisions, troubles and turmoil. To us and others, who love and wish to see restored the Union as it was, there is but small pleasure in seeing both ends of it desolated by strife and faction, prominent signs of the general anarchy which a continuation of the war and its concomitant miseries are likely to beget. The Advertiser's remarks upon the Democratic party in the United States, are neither true nor courteous. Had the Republican party adopted the course which the Democrats insisted and insist upon, the secession would in all probability have never existed, or been confined to South Carolina alone.

Mr. Henry Walton, of the "New World Restaurant" in Merchant Street, has enlarged his premises so as to occupy the whole of the building on the corner of Nuuanu and Merchant Streets, which has lately been fitted up in superior style as an A. No. 1. Restaurant and Victualing House. Mr. W. will be happy to see his friends this afternoon at 4 o'clock to inaugurate the new eating saloon.

## Report of Dr. Hillebrand on the Transactions of the Queen's Hospital to April 1st, 1863.

To the Trustees of the Queen's Hospital.—Gentlemen: During the last three months, from Jan. 1st to April 1st, there have been entered on the books 448 new names. New patients who have been treated at an earlier period for other diseases, do not receive a new entry, but the particulars referring to their last sickness, are recorded under the previous ones. The daily average of sick applying for relief at the dispensary, has been about 13; sometimes their number has risen to 25 and 30. 78 have been received in the hospital patients, of which number 9 have died. 142 prescriptions were entered on the books, during that period averaging about 16 per diem, but this number does not include many simple ones which were dispensed by verbal direction.

As it is probable that I shall be absent from this place at the time of the next general meeting, I beg leave to introduce here a few retrospective remarks on the transactions of the hospital, from its first beginning, viz: Aug. 1st 1859 to the present date. During that period, comprising 3 years and 8 months, there have applied for attendance at the hospital 6053 patients. Many of these have been treated for more than one sickness at different times, so that it would not be unfair, to estimate the number of cases (to use a technical phrase) which have been under medical attendance at 7500.

The number of prescriptions written down during the period, which amounts to 16,496, may be safely considered as representing the number of applications for hospital relief, for, although many patients receive more than one prescription, on the other side, a great many are merely subjected to surgical treatment, others have their former medicines repeated from previous prescriptions, and others are dismissed with simple dietetic advice, so that the plus on the one side is more than counterbalanced by the minus on the other. Taking therefore this number of 16,496 as a basis, we arrive at an average of 124 daily applications for that time, including Sundays, on which only urgent cases have been attended to.

As hospital patients have been received 612, of which number 91 were foreigners. Of these 86 have died; and with regard to this ratio of mortality, it must be borne in mind, that a large proportion of the fatal cases entered the hospital with incurable diseases, as consumption, dropsy, paralysis. Most of the 12 cases of death which occurred amongst foreigners fall under this category, and of the natives many were brought in almost moribund.

The following are the more prominent operations performed during the period.

- 2 Amputations of the Arm.
- 20 Excisions and amputations of fingers, toes, metacarpal and metatarsal bones.
- 1 Ligature of the Carotid Artery.
- 1 Herniotomy.
- 1 Partial removal of the Upper Maxilla.
- 1 Partial removal of the Lower Maxilla.
- 2 Operations for forming a new Mouth.
- 8 Operations for Cataract.
- 2 For Staphyloma Corneae.
- 6 For Pterygium.
- 3 For Fistula Larymalis.
- 1 For Os Leporinum—hair lip.
- 2 For Nasal Polypus.
- 9 For Club-foot.
- 2 For Curvature of the Knee.
- 3 For Contracted Finger.
- 2 Excisions of the Testes.
- 8 Removals of Elephantiasis Tumors.
- 2 Excisions of large Tumors from the neck.
- 6 Removals of large Tumors from other parts of the body, and of many other smaller Tumors from various regions.
- 20 Operations for Phimosis and Paraphimosis.
- 30 For Stricture in Ano.
- 1 For Stricture in Urethra—Syme's method.
- 3 For Stricture Recti.
- 6 For Hydrocele.

To these must be added many others for setting broken limbs, removing diseased bones, for hemorrhoidal swellings, fissura ani, opening fistulas and deep-seated abscesses, amongst which latter were some of the most hazardous, but at the same time most successful. In fact, these seldom passes a day that does not require surgical practice of some kind.

The foregoing data will enable you to form a proper estimate of the degree of success which has attended this charitable institution. If the results obtained are still far from being complete, yet I think they will appear satisfactorily to those who are acquainted with the poor natives' character and habits. Ignorant and superstitious, accustomed by his ancient kahunas to view only a supernatural agency in disease and remedy, he cannot easily reconcile himself to the sober unpretentious working of a scientific method in curing disease. Jealousy of the foreigner, who has far distanced him in the unequal competition for wealth and influence, makes him distrustful of the foreigners' institutions. It has taken a considerable time before the people could comprehend that the Hospital was a dispenser of unreserved charity; they feared that, after having received its benefits, they would be held to pay in some shape or another for the aid received. This prejudice has worn off by this time, while most of those remaining are daily becoming less. Their faith in the old kahunas has not been demolished yet, but faith in the foreign kahunas seems to have sensibly increased, and what the final result will be, it is not difficult to guess. I have not seen a native yet, who, once having been an inmate of the Hospital, was not anxious to avail himself of its benefits again.

A more serious difficulty to the efficient working of the Hospital arises from the straitened circumstances of its finances. A fine building we possess, but the internal fitting out and furniture are most rudimentary. Each bedstead has a wash-stand, which serves for what its name implies; for a dining table, for a wardrobe, and as a repository for medicines, dressing vessels, &c. Not even a chair is at the command of each patient. With regard to victuals we have practiced for a long time a too rigid economy, which we found ourselves obliged to abandon, because it brought the House under the reputation of starving its inmates. Our whole personnel consists, besides the Physician, of Mr. Langherne, who is at once steward, apothecary and nurse; of a cook and two native boys who have never served in a foreign family. If you take into consideration that we generally have from thirty to fifty house-patients, and these mostly of a class which never has learnt habits of regularity and cleanliness, it will strike you how inadequate such a labor force is for the service required. It is impossible to impose upon the native strict discipline, with a rigid observance of fixed rules, and at the same time make him feel easy and at home. But unless we can do the latter, he will not enter the House. We are often obliged, if a wife is sick, to allow the husband to stay with her, and vice versa. A sick mother must carry with her the youngest children, because there would be no one at home to tend them, and a sick child takes with it generally both parents. All these persons will take their meals in the House, (not, however, at its expense), and in many instances, spread their mats on the floor during night. Such incurables are natu-

rally causes of disorder. Then, again, we have not the means of furnishing new suits of clothes to the many ragged wretches who are received.

Charges have been brought by a few individuals that the House is not kept neatly. There is a short time in the day when it always is neat, but how it can be kept so during the whole day, under existing circumstances, I cannot see. To keep the house always neat would require the employment of an intelligent, white servant for this sole purpose, and the frequent summons of the painter and white-washer. If, however, the charge be made that the house be not kept cleanly, I must emphatically state that charge unfounded.

The reduced state of the finances works as an obstacle to the full efficiency of the Hospital in many other ways. For more than a year I have urged upon the Board of Trustees the removal of a great nuisance, which at times will fill the whole house and its environs with detestable odor,—the presence of which probably has given rise to the unfounded charges above alluded to,—but there never was money enough in the Treasury to cover the expenses for the alteration. Our facilities for cooking, and heating water for warm baths, &c., are very defective.

Although it may not appear quite in place, I will here avail myself of the opportunity to bring to your and the public's attention a subject of great importance, I mean the rapid spread of that new disease called by the natives "Mal Pake." It is the genuine Oriental Leprosy, as has become evident to me from the numerous cases which have presented themselves at the Hospital. Repeated investigations leave but little doubt in my mind about the contagious character of the disease, as I have followed its gradual spreading from a single person to many people in the same village. The contagious property does not seem to be strongly developed, but is sufficiently marked to warrant the application of some radical sanitary measure. For some time during the last year I have devoted the wooden house which served as a temporary Hospital before the erection of the present building, to the reception of this class of patients. In some of them medical treatment has produced a sensible amelioration. It will be the duty of the next Legislature to devise and carry out some efficient, and at the same time humane measure, by which the isolation of those affected with this disease can be accomplished.

To the urgent necessity which exists for the erection of an asylum for the insane, I must allude also. We have had many applications for the admission of this class of patients, but could only receive a few whose mental disorder was not of a character to disturb the peace of the house. At present most of these unfortunate are kept in close confinement at the station house or prison, a measure calculated to aggravate and render hopeless a disease which originally might have been remediable.

Before concluding, I deem it my duty to acknowledge the beneficial influence which the operations of the "Ladies Sanitary Association" have had on the efficiency of the hospital, and in especial the unremitting exertions of Her Majesty our noble Queen. She used to come almost daily to convey sick people to the dispensary, or to visit the inmates of the hospital. If such energetic sympathy for the objects of our charitable institution were more generally diffused its efficiency would be greatly increased.

To my professional colleagues my thanks are due for the readiness with which they always gave their valuable assistance in operations and consultations. As circumstances oblige me to be absent from this place for about six months; I would beg the Gentlemen of the Board of Trustees, to grant me leave of absence for that length of time. During summer there is generally less sickness, and the attendance at the dispensary falls off considerably from what it is during winter. If at any time, it is during these months that the absence of the regular incumbent is fraught with the least inconvenience. If you should grant my petition, I wish you would determine also, whether you will leave the appointment of a substitute to me, or if you propose to reserve that duty for yourself.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. HILLEBRAND.

## Appointments.

We hear that H. A. Widdeman, Esq., has been appointed Circuit Judge for the Island of Kauai, vice the Hon. J. Hardy, resigned; and that Mr. Widdeman's place as Sheriff of said Island has been filled by the appointment of T. H. Marshall, Esq.

The next monthly meeting of the Ladies' Stranger's Friend Society, will be held at the residence of H. von Holt, Esq., on Thursday, April 23d.

## A Female Adventurer.

The whaler *Euphrates* sailed from New Bedford last fall. Soon after getting to sea, the first officer discovered a boy stowed away on board, who, on being called up, hailed from Westport. He was set to work as a "steering boy," and when the vessel touched at Fayal, was regularly shipped in that capacity. Everything went on quietly, except now and then a domestic row with some of the steerage hands, in which our adventurer, though apparently only a boy, invariably gave them a smart dressing, and came out victor. When the vessel was off Chile, the suspicion of the first officer was excited as to the sex of the stranger, and he communicated his suspicion to the captain, who rather ridiculed the idea. It was not long, however, before the captain and officers were convinced that all was not right, so calling the "boy" into the cabin, they questioned her, and she confessed her sex, and that the love of adventure had led her to do as she had done. The captain then obtained clothes for her, went into Talcahuano, and sent her back to New Bedford by a ship that was soon to leave that port. While the girl was on board she kept on a long blue shirt and under it a tight corset, which completely hid her form and gave her a small boyish appearance; but when once dressed in female clothes, she appeared as a short, strongly-built woman, capable of giving a black eye to any one who troubled her. She showed her spunk on more than one occasion on board, and would doubtless have made a capital whalermaid, if usage permitted her to follow blubber-hunting.—P. C. Ade.

## SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the Proof of the Will of Wm. Johnson, of Kona, Hawaii, late dec'd.

PROPER Application having been made to the Hon. G. M. Robertson, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, by C. C. Harris, for Probate of the will of William Johnson, of Kona, Hawaii, late deceased; notice is hereby given to all persons whom it may concern, that Saturday, the 18th day of April inst, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, is a day and hour appointed for hearing proof of said will, and all objections that may be offered thereto, at the Court House, in the town of Honolulu.

G. W. BROWN, Ass't Clerk Sup. Court.

Honolulu, April 8, 1863.

## SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the Proof of the Will of Thomas King, late dec'd.

PROPER Application having been made to the Hon. G. M. Robertson, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, by Frank Moteno, for Probate of the will of Thomas King, of Honolulu, late deceased; notice is hereby given to all persons whom it may concern, that Saturday, the 18th day of April inst, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, is a day and hour appointed for hearing proof of said will, and all objections that may be offered thereto, at the Court House, in the town of Honolulu.

G. W. BROWN, Ass't Clerk Sup. Court.

Honolulu, April 2d, 1863.

## OIL CASKS! OIL CASKS!

2,000 BBLs. OIL CASKS SHORTLY EXPECTED TO ARRIVE, AND WILL BE OFFERED FOR SALE BY C. BREWER & CO.

## By Authority.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby notifies all whom it may concern, that, under the Authority of His Majesty the King, the Honorable CHARLES GORDON HOPKINS, Member of His Majesty's Privy Council of State, and of His House of Nobles, is entrusted with the duties of the Undersigned, as Minister of Foreign Affairs and Secretary at War, from the day of his departure for the Island of Kauai, till that of his return therefrom; and that, consequently, the previous notice of 1st April, relating to the delegation of His Royal Highness the Prince Kamehameha, (who, besides having the direction of two Departments, is not well in health), is null and void.

On the day of the departure of the Undersigned, all Diplomatic and Consular Agents of foreign nations, residing in this Capital, will be notified thereof.

R. C. WYLLIE.

FOREIGN OFFICE, 17th April, 1863.

## Special Notices.

Hawaiian Mission College, Nuuanu Valley.

THE EASTER TERM will begin on APRIL 13th.

The object of the College is to impart a sound English education, combined with domestic and industrial training. It is conducted on the principles of a Family School, in two distinct departments. For the present the education is carried on by Mrs. Mason, with an assistant, but two experienced governesses are expected shortly from England.

Instruction is given in all the usual branches of English education, with plain Needlework and Dress-Making, and when desired, in French, Music, German, Calligraphy, Dancing, Illuminating, Drawing, Embroidery, and every kind of Fancy Work.

TERMS.—First Department—\$40 for term of 13 weeks.

Second Department—\$25 for term of 13 weeks.

Day Pupils—\$5 cents a week. They will receive a plain English education and training in industrial work.

Young ladies are received as day pupils at \$8 per term of 12 weeks, under 12 years. A course, including English, French, Music, Calligraphy and Dress-Making, \$35 per term. Above 12 years, \$12 and \$35.

Special arrangements as to terms made in cases of Sisters, and to meet special cases, and as to period of entry.

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## HAWAIIAN CATHEDRAL GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Visitor, Right Revd. the Lord Bishop of Honolulu.

Warden, Revd. G. Mason, M. A., of the University of Oxford.

THE OBJECT OF THIS SCHOOL is to furnish to boys a sound religious and liberal education.

The course of study will comprise the usual English branches, together with instruction in Latin, Greek and Mathematics. Mechanics and Natural Philosophy, and if required, in French and German.

The requirements of different pupils will be taken into consideration in the choice of their studies.

The year will be divided into four terms. The second term of the present year commences on Thursday, April 16th.

Pupils can be admitted at the 1/4 Quarter.

A payment of Twelve Dollars to the Treasurer of the Mission will be required from each pupil under 12 years, per term, and \$15 above that age. Special arrangements can be made in case of more than one pupil from the same family.

The Warden will receive a limited number of boarders.

Boys, whose parents wish them to be exempt from attending the Cathedral Service and religious instruction, may come at 9/6 A. M.

Application for admission to be made at once to the Clergy, Kukui Street.

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## New Advertisements.

## MELCHERS & CO.

OFFER FOR SALE AT

VERY REASONABLE RATES

FRENCH SUSPENDERS,

Black Alpaca Coats & Sacks

Black Silk Cravats,

Black and blue Silk for Dresses,

Broad Cloth,

Plain Turkey Red,

Black Orleans,

Blue Linens,

Scotch Caps,

Heavy Pilot Jackets,

Felt Hats,

Heavy Woolen Stockings,

Ladies' White Stockings,

Blue mixed Socks,

Oil Paints, Best Charcoal Tins,

BOILED LINSEED OIL,

LAMPBLACK, CEMENT, WHITING,

Sheet Zinc,

Sheet Lead,

Sheet Iron,

English Crown Iron.

Wrought Iron Spikes,

French Nails,

Iron Screws,

Brass and Iron Bolts,

Buckles,

Padlocks,

Holland Sail Needles,

Sewing Needles,

Sheep Shears,

Table and Tea Spoons,

Butcher Knives,